buffer as little as 50 feet wide on each side of the stream may filter the majority of nonpoint source pollutants from agricultural and urban runoff and provide some wildlife benefits. **Table 1** summarizes recommended widths with their related functions (Howard and Allen 1988).

When restoring the riparian zone, native trees and shrubs that reflect the natural vegetation of the region should be used. Non-native plant species should be avoided since they may cause problems in competition and biological diversity. Appendix 4 includes a brief list of plant species that can be used in restoring the vegetation to riparian zones. Additional recommendations can be found in the Landscape Restoration Handbook by Harker et al; 1993. Appendix 5 lists sources for obtaining plant materials.

WIDTH (feet)	FUNCTION	SOURCE
15	Stabilizing Stream Banks	Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission 1994
25	Water Quality	St. Tammany Parish, La. 1988
35	Water Quality (small streams)	Scott Paper Company 1988
50	Water Quality	Oklahoma State University Cooperative Extension Service
50	Water Quality	Nieswand et al 1990
50	Water Quality and Wildlife	University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Service 1988
65	Fisheries Management	Seehorn 1987
80	Fisheries Management and Water Quality	Scott Paper Company 1988 US Bureau of Land Management 1979
100	Water Quality (large streams and rivers)	US Department of Agriculture 1980
340	Water Quality and Wildlife Habitat (large streams and rivers)	US Fish and Wildlife Service 1988
1,310	Maintain Wild and Scenic Values of Rivers	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542)

Table 1. Recommended riparian buffer widths per stream side